## The Standard.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Mason.

The Journal of vesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Worth presented a memorial preferring claims of sandry persons against the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company. Referred to the committee on claims.

the committee on claims.

Mr. Bledsbe, a series of resolutions passed by a public meeting field in the city of Raleigh, which were referred to the committee on federal relations. Mr. Wilker from the committee on Education, reported back a paper in regard to the State Geologist, asking to be discharged from its further consideration. The Schute concurred in the report and the paper was referred to the committee on the State

Mr. Blease, from the committee on claims, reported the resolution in favor of John Pate, recommerding its passage also a bill authorising Jas. Allen, late shoriff of Brunswick, to collect arrearages of taxes, recommending its passage with

Mr. Lane, from the committee on propositions and greevances, reported a bill authorising the sureties of Wm. Pollock, late sheriff of Jones county, to collect arrearages of taxes, with amendments recommending its passage, also a bill to amend the revised Code in regard to pilotage, recommending its passage, Mr. Humphrey presented a resolution requesting the Judiciary committee to inquire into the ex-

pediency of suspending temporarily the execution law. Adopted.

Mr. Whedbee, a resolution calling on the State Treasurer for information in regard to the sale of

State bonds. Adopted. Mr. Sharpe, a bill to provide for the prosecution of works of Internal Improvements. Passed first reading and referred to the committee on internal

Mr. Stowe, a bill to complete the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, and to amend its charter. Ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on internal improvements.

Mr. Faison, a bill to construct a Railroad from some point on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad to some point at or near the town of Fayetteville. Ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on internal improvements. The following engrossed bills and resolutions from

the House were read and referred to appropriate committees: A resolution in favor of Jonas Jenkins of Jackson

A bill to alter the time for opening the polls in the towns of Salisbury, Lexington and Nashville, Referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

A bill to authorize the sureties of J. H. Holland, sheriff of Haywood, to collect arrearages of taxes. A resolution in favor of the sureties of William Green, late sheriff of Haywood county. A bill to lay off and establish a new county by

the name of Clay. Referred to the committee on propositions and grievances. A resolution in favor of the sureties of G. W.

Glass, late sheriff of McDowell. Referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

A bill to refund moneys improperly collected from the banks of the State. Referred to the committee

A resolution in favor of Cooper Prince and John H. Harward. Referred to the committee on propo-

A resolution in favor of Leah Coleman. Referred to the committee on propositions and grievances. Mr. Avery introduced a bill to authorize the sure ties of George W. Glass, late sheriff of McDowell county, to collect arrearages of taxes. Referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the special

order, the resolutions introduced by Mr. Brown on yesterday, were taken up.

Mr. Brown said, that having learned that the committee on federal relations would report on tomorrow, he had consented to the postponement of the question before the Senate, at the suggestion of friends. He moved that the resolutions be made the order of the day for to-morrow at 12 o'clock. Mr. Avery moved to lay the resolutions on the table.

Messrs. Brown and Thomas of Davidson, requested the Senator to withdraw his motion for a moment. Mr. Avery said he could not do so; that he meant no disrespect of discourtesy to the gentlemen, but only wished to cut off collateral debate, which consumed so much time in the Senate. The Senate refused to lay on the table, 15 voting

in the affirmative, 26 in the negative. The question recurring on the motion of Mr. Brown, it prevailed, and the resolutions were made the special order for to-morrow 12 o'clock.

The resolutions on the same subject introduced by Mr. Thomas of Davidson, were, at his suggestion, referred to the committee on federal relations. The engrossed bills and resolutions received from the House then passed respectively their 1st and 2d readings.

The bill to amend the first chap., sec. 20th Revised Code, passed its 2d and 3d readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.

A message was received from the House transmitting the report of the President of the Bank of Charlotte; which was referred to the committee on banks and currency, and ordered to be printed. The resolution in favor of John Pate passed its second reading.

The bill in favor of J. H. Allen, late sheriff of Brunswick county, passed its second reading. A message was received from the House transmitting a resolution, asking the opinion of the Supreme Court as to whether the Legislature had a right to call a convention by less than a two thirds

Mr. Avery moved the resolutions be laid on the · Not adopted-11 voting in the affirmative, 27 in

the negative. Mr. Barringer thought this resolution premature : that perhaps Senators might all agree on the ques-

tion therein set forth after the report of the committee on federal relations had been made. Mr. Brown thought the Supreme Court should be consulted, though he would not consider himself

bound by its decision. Mesers, Erwin and Turner then addressed the

Senate. Mr. Bledsoe said that he would recognise no party ties in making his decision on these vital questions; that he was in favor of calling a Convention, but would stand by the Union so long as North-Carolina's rights were recognised, and her honor untouched and untarnished; that in that event be would turn his back upon the Union, but not until every honorable means had failed to bring about good feeling in the Union.

Mr. Dockery expressed himself as holding the

The debate was protracted for some time by these ators and Messrs. Brown and Dobson, and On motion of Mr. Brown, the resolutions were postponed until the report of the committee on fed-eral relations shall have been made.

On motion, the Senate then adjourned. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Mason. Journal of yesterday was

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS. By Mr. Siler, a memorial from the citizens of Macon and Jackson in favor of amending the Macon

county turnpike company.

By Mr. Rogers, the proceedings of a meeting of citizens of Wake county in favor of the Union. Read and referred to committee on federal relations. REPORTS OF CONNITTEES.

By Mr. Love, of Jackson, from the committee on Cherokee lands, the bill for the completion of western turnpikes, with an amendment, and recommending its passage.

RESOLUTIONS. By Mr. Henry, a resolution to appoint Hon. W. A. Graham and Judge Thos. Ruffin commissioners to Virginia to confer with that State on the subject of federal relations. Referred to the committee on federal relations.

federal relations.

By Mr. Donnell, a resolution that a message be sent to the Senate inviting that body to concur in a proposition to request the Supreme Court now in session to give an opinion relative to the power of

the General Assembly, under the State constitution. the concurrence of two-thirds of each House of the

General Assembly. This resolution gave rise to considerable discussion, participated in by Myssrs. Donnell and Ferebee in favor, and by Messrs. Fleming, Wright, Hill, Batchelor and Person in opposition.

Mr. Mebane alluded to a precedent of the Legisla ture, asking the opinion of the Supreme Court in

the case of a contested election. Mr. Person moved to lay the resolution on the

Half a dozen voices demanded the yeas and nays, which were taken as follows: Yeas-Messrs. Autry, Barrow, Bachelor, Baxter,

Branch, Bridgers, Bullock, Bynum, Cannady, Cheek, Cline, Crawford, Davis of Bladen, Davis of Halifax, Davis of Mecklenburg, Ewell, Fagg, Faison, Fergu-son, Fleming, Foy, Hall, Harrington, Iliil, Jenkins, Kallum, Love of Haywood, Love of Jackson, McMillan, Mitchener, Mordecai, Padgett, Pearson, Person, Pope, Potts, Ransom, Shaw, Small, Speight, Stanford, Tapscott, V ard, Watson, White, Wilkerson, Williams of Cumberland, Williams of Nash, Wiliamson, Wishart, Woodard, and Wright-52.

Nays-Messrs, Albritton, Alfred, Barringer, Blue, Booth, Bowman, Burgin, Clark, of Davidson, Carson, Cowles, Crumpler, Davis, of Rutherford, Dick-son, Donnell, Farrow, Ferrebee, Gaither, Galloway, Gorrell, Guthrie, Hanes, Harris, Hayes, Henry, Howard, Horton, Jordan, Kelly, Latham, Liles, McCleese, Marsh, Martin, Meares, Mebane, Mendenhall, Merrimon, Newby, Patterson, Perkins, Poindexter, Polk, Rogers, Russ, Shober, Siler, Simonon, Waugh, Whitehurst, Williams, of Pasquotank,

Winslow and Yeates-52. The Speaker voted in the negative, so the motion

to lay on the table did not prevail. The question recurring on the adoption of the

Mr. Ransom demanded the yeas and nays, which eing taken resulted in the adoption of the resoluion-yeas 52, nays 49. Mr. Bowman, a resolution to send a message to

the Senate, proposing to set apart next Saturday for the appointing of Justices for the several counties. On motion of Mr. Foy, the resolution was laid on By Mr. Padgett, a resolution in favor of J. L.

Ward, sheriff of Pulk county. Referred to commit-By Mr. Ward, a resolution in favor of an increased

tax on bank dividends. Referred to committee on finance. Mr. Davis, of Mecklenburg, presented the statenent of the bank of Charlotte, which was sent to

the Senate. A message was received from the Senate transmitting the bill in favor of Geo. W. Glas-the bill was amended and sent back to the Senate. Also, a bill to prevent the felling of timber in

certain streams in Iredell county, which passed its first reading. Mr. Fleming moved a reconsideration of the reference of a resolution of yesterday, in favor of Joseph

H. Gooche. Agreed to. Mr. Fleming offered an amendment, which was dopted, exempting estates of deceased persons, &c., from the operation of the resolution. Mr. Martin to amend by inserting the name of

Elsey Staley, sheriff of Wilkes, which was also

adopted, when the resolution was read a third time and passed. By Mr. Williams of Nash, a resolution to refund o James I. Harris, certain money paid as tax. Referred to committee on claims.

BILLS ON THEIR FIRST READING. By Mr. Mendenhall, a bill to diminish costs in Equity sales for partition. Referred to committee By Mr. Ransom, a bill to allow the Raleigh and

Gaston Railroad Company to increase its capital stock. Referred to committee on internal improve-By Mr. Jenkins, a bill to amend chap. 64, sec. 1,

of the Revised Code, for the benefit of widows. Referred to committee on the judiciary. By Mr. Foy, a bill to lay off a new road in the county of Onslow, to run from the head of White

Oak River through White Oak Pocosin. Referred

to committee on Cherokee lands and western turn-By Mr. Liles, a bill to amend the 54th section of the 107th chapter of the Revised Code. Referred to the committee on the judiciary.

By Mr. Ferguson, a bill to pay tales jurors of Bertie county. To the committee on the judiciary. Mr. Hill, from the committee on banks and banking reported back Senate bill for the relief of the banks and the people, and recommending its passage. Mr. Foy introduced a bill to increase the pay of witnesses. To committee on propositions and griev-

BILLS ON THIRD READING. The resolution to refund to D. C. Lilly money improperly collected as tax. Read third time and

The bill to allow less than a majority of the justices of Iredell county to transact business. Read third time and passed. BILLS ON THEIR 20 READING. The bill to amend an act incorporating the Che-

raw and Coalfields Railroad, was taken up, and On motion of Mr. Meares, recommitted to the committee on corporations. The bill to amend an act entitled an act to incor-

porate Jonathan's Creek Turnpike Company; passed over informally. The bill to prevent free passes on railroads was

read the second time, and after argument for and against, was On motion of Mr. Latham, indefinitely postponed. On motion of Mr. Slade, the House adjourned.

SENATE. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, 1860. The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock .-Prayer by Rev. J. S. Walthall.

The journal was then read and approved. Mr. Taylor, of Brunswick, presented a memorial from a public meeting held in the county of Columbus, (secession.) Also a like memorial from a like meeting held in the county of Brunswick. Referred to the committee on federal relations.

Mr. Stowe, a memorial from a public meeting in the county of Catawba. Referred to the same com-Mr. Morehead, a Union memorial from the county

of Guilford. Referred to the same committee. A message was received from the House, proposing to raise a joint committee on fish and fisheries, and another on slaves and free persons of color. The Senate refused to concur in the proposition.

Mr. Outlaw reported back from the judiciary committee, a bill to amend the 18th section of the 81st chapter of the Revised Code, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. Humphrey, from the committee on corpora-

tions, reported back "a bill to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Charlotte," recommending its passage. Mr. Avery, from the judiciary committee, reported to the Senate a resolution in favor of John M.

Morehead and Wm. H. Arendell, recommending its A bill to amend the 101st chapter of the Revised Code, recommending that it do not pass.

A bill to amend the 31st section 31st chapter of the Revised Code, recommending that it do not pass. A bill to prevent the emancipation of slaves by

Will, recemmending its passage; and

A bill to prevent the felling of timber in certain streams in Hertford county, recommending its pas-

The bills were placed on the calendar. Mr. Blount, from the committee on corporations, "a bill to incorporate Morehead City," recommend-

Mr. Brown, from the committee on federal relations, reported to the Senate a bill requiring the Governor to call a Convention of the people. The bill provides for the election of one hundred and twenty delegates in the same manner as members of the House of Commons are now elected. The Convention to meet on the 18th of February next. the election of delegates to be holden on the 8th of January. The committee also reported in favor of an immediate and thorough reorganization of the militia of the State.

On motion, a message was sent to the House, pro-posing to print the bill and the report of the committee, together with the minority report, (introduced in the House, but not yet presented to the Senate.)

Mr. Brown's resolutions were taken up for discussion, having been made the special order for to-day.

Mr. Avery thought it utterly useless to send is commission to South-Carolina. If, however, it was sent, he wished to add another resolution. The amendatory resolution offered by Mr. Avery, denied the right of the General Government to co-

erce, or make war upon a seceding State.

Mr. Barringer addressed the Senate at length on

Federal Relations, and opposed the resolutions.

Mr. Brown replied, defending the resolutions.

Mr. Turner offered as an amendment to the amendment the following: "That no State shall without the consent of Congress lay any duty of tonnagekeep troops or ship of war, in time of peace, enterinto any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay. And that it is the duty of the General Government, to collect (peaceably if it can, forcibly if it must) the duties due at each and every established port in these United States." Mr. Barringer again addressed the Senate at con-

siderable length, in reply to Mr. Brown of Caswell. Mr. Avery addressed the Senate at length, opposing the resolutions, but urging if they were adopted at all, the adoption also of the amendment he had On motion of Mr. Morehead, the resolutions and

amendments were made the special order for 12 On motion of Mr. Stowe, the Senate then ad-

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

House met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Walthall. PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS. By Mr. Ewell, a memorial from Celia Lynch, free negress of Martin county, desiring to be permitted to enslave herself for life to Dr. John T. Watson.

Referred to the committee on propositions and griev-Mr. Cline presented the proceedings of a public meeting in Catawba county, which were read and referred to the committee on federal relations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES. Mr. Fleming from the committee on internal improvements, reported back the bill to amend the charter of the Western N. C. Raelroad, with a substitute as an amendment, and recommended its pas-

Mr. Person, from committee on the judiciary, reported on the following: The bill to amend an act entitled county revenue and charges, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration. Agreed to, and the bill was

referred to committee on finance. The bill to amend chap. 34, sec. 16th and 17th of the Revised Code, and recommend that it do not

The bill for the relief of the people, recommending it do not to pass. The bill to amend an act extending the jurisdic-tion of the county courts of Randolph and Granville, so as to embrace Chatham, recommending its adoption, and against the substitute making the bill general in its application.

The bill for the appointment of special magistrates, recommending its rejection. The bill to extend the time for registering deeds and grants, that it do not pass. The bill for reading the daily records of the courts

in this State, amended by substituting "minutes" for "records," and that it do pass. The bill to amend the chapter of the Revised Code entitled Widows, that it do not pass. A bill concerning county taxes, asking to be relieved from its further consideration, which was

agreed to, and the bill was afterwards referred to the committee on finance. The bill to amend the Revised Code, chap. 34, sec. 27, concerning the sale of liquor, that it do not

The bill to amend the Revised Code, chap. 107, sec. 66, concerning the having of fire arms by free negroes, with amendment, and recommending its Mr. Meares presented the proceedings of a public meeting in Brunswick, which were read and referred

to committee on federal relations. REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE ON PEDERAL RELATIONS. Mr. Person from the joint select committee on federal relations, made a majority report, with a bill providing for the call of a convention of the State to meet on the 18th day of February, 1861, the del-

egates to which are to be elected on the 7th day of the same month, and restricting the convention to the consideration of matters pertaining to our federal relations. Mr Mehane from the same committee made a minority report, against hasty action in calling a State convention, and generally in favor of conservative

as they were sent to the printer before the House adjourned. Mr. Person moved that the reports be printed and made the special order for Tuesday next, 18th inst.

[The Reporter could not get a copy of the reports,

Mr. Rogers moved to amend by substituting Januery, 1861. Mr. Crumpler moved to amend the amendment

by substituting Monday next. On these amendments considerable discussion arose, in which Messrs. Mendenhall, Mebane, Ferebee, Merrimon and Wilkerson argued in favor of the propriety of postponing action until the bill shall be printed and in the hands of members and until the Christmas holidays be past; and Messrs, Per-

son, Folk, Potts, Hill and Fleming advocated the necessity of early action. Mr. Wilkerson said he expected to vote for the amendment of the gentleman from Wake, and the reason for thus voting is, my people meet next Tues-

day for the purpose of giving an expression of sentiment in regard to this matter, and I want to hear from them before I am called upon to vote upon this matter. Mr. Crumpler explained that he moved to substi-

tute Monday in order, if it were to be discussed next week, he preferred to begin early in the week. Mr. Person asked a division of the question, and the question to print being put, it was carried. The latter clause being the substitution of "7th

January" for "Tuesday next," (Mr. Crumpler having withdrawn his amendment,) Mr. McCleese called for the yeas and nays, which being ordered, resulted, yeas 54, nays 55. So the amendment was not carried.

Messrs. Folk, Fleming, Bridgers, Faison and Lemmonds, made explanations in answer to a remark of Mr. Mendenhall, in the earlier part of the discussion, concerning the concecting of resolutions in Raleigh for the adoption of County Conventions, repelling the insinuation so far as their counties were Mr. Ferebee moved to lay the report on the table.

Not carried, yeas 51, nays 51, the Speaker voting in the negative. Mr. Hayes hoped the House would not precipitate action on the report of the committee. Mr. Gorrell was in favor of postponement, and

gave his reasons therefor. Mr. Slade moved to amend, by making the report the special order for the day on which the printed report is laid before the House. Mr. Merrimon moved to amend the amendment,

by inserting two days after it is received. Mr. Slade withdrew his amendment, which carried with it that of Mr. Merrimon. Mr. Marsh moved to substitute January 3d for Tuesday.

Mr. Mendenhall demanded the yeas and nays, which being ordered, resulted yeas 56, nays 52. So the report was made the special order for January 3d, 1861. Mr. Person raised a point of order. The last vote adopted the amendment, but not the main question. The Chair decided that Mr. Marsh's motion was

to substitute, and had been adopted. Mr. Taylor moved to adjourn. Not agreed to. Mr. Hill insisted on the point of order raised by Mr. Person. Explanations ensued, and the point of order was withdrawn. Mr. McCleese moved to adjourn. Carried. So

We concur in the President's view that se is revolution. And it cannot be peaceful. Wars will inevitably follow it. And any State that proposes to secede, or to revolt, may as well prepare it-

the House adjourned at 1.45 o'clock.

self with armed men and money, for they will assuredly be needed. We agree with him also that the election of Lincoln is not sufficient cause for revolution; that we should wait till he assails our rights-in the meantime using all proper efforts for the restoration of peace by a removal of the unfriendly acts of legislation by the North .- Fay Observer.

REPLY OF MR. BROWN, OF CASWELL, TO MR. AVERY, OF BURKE,

In the Senate on the Memorial and Resolutions of a portion of the aitizens of McDocell county, asking action in relation to Federal affairs, and for other purposes therein named.

Mr. Brown said, in rising to reply to the Senator from Burke, he must again set the Senator right, by explicitly denying and disclaiming the denunciatory language which he persistently imputes to him, notwithstanding his entire disclaimer of any such purpose in his opening remarks. He would not do what might be injustice to the Senator, by imputing to him any such purpose as a wish to inflame public sentiment by such appeals. He had distinctly said, that in addressing the Senate on that occasion, it was not so much for the purpose of opposing the views and opinions expressed by the memorialists-with some of which he coincided, and with others he differed-as to embrace an early opportunity of giving again expression to his sent ments on the present situation of public affairs, and especially after the extraordinary scenes which had transpired in the other wing of the Capitol last night, at a meeting, over which the Senator had presided, and which was called for the purpose, as he understood, of hearing addresses from a portion of the Electors of the State, who had just cast their votes for Mr. Breckinridge and General Lane .-He had not charged the Senator's constituents with being disunionists; on the contrary, he had in his remarks attributed to them none other than patriotic motives. He had alleged disunion purposes against those who had at the meeting referred to, declared disunion sentiments, for existing causes at which the Senator was a conspicuous actor. The Senator had declared in his address, that it was the last electoral vote for President and Vice-President of the United States which would be cast in that Capitol; holding up before the assembled andience a Scarlet Cockade, and advocating at the same time dispnion

He, Mr. Brown, was compelled to take the declarations of gentlemen themselves, as the highest and best evidence of their intentions. Whatever guilt was attached, if guilt there was, arose not from any impeachment of his, but from their own open and public avowels.

The Senator was indignant, that he (Mr. B.) had made allusion to his holding up to the assembled audience, while urging disunion, a similar Cockade to that which he says was worn by his grand-father, when the citizens of Mecklenburg determined on Independence and resistance to George the III .-No one admired the intrepid patriots of that day more than himself. He regretted that the Senator had not imitated the example of his patriotic ancestor, and instead of so using a relic so honored by revolutionary associations, should have connected it with disunion. The gallant men of that day wore it as an emblem of devotion to the very principles of the government which we now live under and which they fought to establish. The Senator now uses it as an invocation, to uproot and pull down that government. They fought to establish the Independence of the United States, which the Senator seeks to dissolve. They fought to overthrow British rule. The Senator seeks to accomplish the object most coveted by England, the overthrow of the Union. He recommended him to pause, before departing from the lessons bequeathed him by his ancestor, and before destroying that noble structure of government won by the valor of the men of the Revolution, to exhaust all constitutional means for redress in the Union, and when they fail resistance then will find an approving voice

He (Mr. Brown,) had repeatedly declared during the canvass, that wronged, grievously as we been by the Northern States, that the election of a President of the United States formed no sufficient cause for dissolving the Union. He reiterated it again and again, and was most happy to perceive in the Lexington Statesman, that the gallant and distinguished Statesman of Kentucky, Mr. Breckinridge, so eulogised by Democrats, entertained the same views as the following article which he would read, was known to express his views. It is in these words:

throughout the civilized world.

There is as yet no just cause for revolution or dissolution. The Union commands our cordial allegiance; to it we shall be loyal until its basis, the constitution, has been actually destroyed. Kentucky will not surrender the Union. Our people are as gallant and spirited defenders of their rights, and as little disposed to submit to wrong and dishonor as any men who tread the soil of America. They will not permit themselves to be degraded nor their rights invaded, but they do not believe the time has come for revolution, and will yet cling to the Union with the devotion of the true sons of '76. To our Southern friends we would earnestly appeal to await the full development of Lincoln's policy before striking the fatal blow to the Union. Kentucky is a border State, and, as such, the first and great est sufferer by abolition ascendancy. Our State is a barrier of protection to the cotton States against anti-slavery aggressions. Our friends in the South can certainly bear the administration of Lincoln as long as we can. Then let them heed the voice of Kentucky, stand true to the Union and not exhaust all hope of yet maintaining the constitution. The democracy of Kentucky-those men who, in the support of Mr. Breckinridge, have given earnest of their fidelity to the rights of the South-will appeal to the South to give up whatever movements are now in contemplation, and like patriots, uphold the constitution and the Union. Do this, and all may

The doctrines of State's rights were almost an inheritance of Mr. Breckinridge. His grand father introduced in the Legislature of that State the celebrated Kentucky resolutions of '98 and '99, affirming the great right of State interposition to arrest the usurpations of the federal government. Was it right now on the part of those who had, when supporting our gallant leader, so strenuously denied that they considered the election of Lincoln a sufficient justification for dissolving the Union, now in so short an interval to face-about and seek to accomplish that which they had so directly disavowed? Was it acting in good faith to the gallant Democracy of our State, who had so nobly railied to our banner under these declarations, by such a sudden evolution to change position on this question? Was it just to the distinguished Breckinridge, with more or less of identification which a candidate has with his friends, thus to aid in making good the charge so repeatedly made by his political enemies, and so often denied-by his friends, that a large portion of the latter were aiming at that result? Was it just to

the more than million of true hearted men in the North who had stood by us in the late election? The Senator says that while he admitted that he, (Mr. B.,) had declared in his public addresses made in support of Mr. Breckinridge, that the election of Lincoln was an insufficient cause for disunion, that he had said at the same time, if Lincoln was elected that a dissolution of the Union was inevitable. The Senator had misapprehended him. He had uttered no such expression any where or at any time. He had always believed that Lincoln would either break himself down, or the inevitable divisions of his party would break him down. What he had said during the canvass, was that while his mere election was not cause for resistance, that any aggression of his would undoubtedly break up the Union. The Senator, therefore, misrepresents him, (Mr. B.) and then constructs an argument and charge of inconsistency on the misrepresentation.

The question had been asked, what guarantees he would require before resorting to secesion? He would give for answer, that he would require stronger guarantees for the more efficient execution of the fugitive slave law. Nullified as it had been by a number of the Northern States, he also thought an amendment to the Constitution should be required, prohibiting any future amendment to that instrument, which would let in the power of the federal government in any manner to affect the institution of slavery in the States. This he considered necessary to protect the States from danger hereafter from the rapid multiplication of free States. by which an amendment affecting slavery might be th about, if supported by ber of States required by the Constitution. He would also demand any other guarantees necessary for our safety and protection. If there was still a determined purpose to withhold those that were essential, he would by concerted action of the slaveholding States, seek that safety and protection which we had failed to find in the Union, out of it.

The Senator is, therefore, equally in error when he places me in the same category with himself, with respect to a dissolution of the Union. There is a wide and very marked difference between us. He is

He, (Mr. B.,) was for it only as the last resort, when every demand of constitutional guarantees had falled, and when convinced of a settled purpose of hostility to our domestic institutions. He would ask the Senator, why post with such rapid and indecent haste to the fulfilment of his avowed purpose? What present emergency press ed, with such insupportable force on us at this moment, that we must precipitate at this time a disso-lution of the Union? Was it, he would respectful-ly inquire, that the Senator and those thinking with him feared that the occasion would pass by ? it because of an apprehension that guarantees and a settlement of the question might ensue? He would not charge this motive, but those more cen-

If we take refuge in disunion now, would it bring any remedy for present ills that we suffer in regard to slave property? The State of South-Carolina and cotton States generally, had sustained a com-paratively small loss by the escape of fugitive slaves. The border States were the greatest sufferers. They had not demanded secession for that or any other existing cause. He would ask if a dissolution of the Union would remedy the evil with respect to fugitive slaves? Would not a long line of hostile from tier, after passing which, like the Canadas, where no reclamations could be had, greatly multiply the number of slaves escaping? With respect to this, there could be no doubt. Besides, the interminable causes of disputes which it would occasion, would forever be the politic sources of war between States once united and afterwards hostile.

He for one, however, would say to our confederate States of the North, that this outrage and injustice, occasioned by the nullification of both the laws and Constitution of the federal government, by a number of those States, should and must cease. He would take occasion to say that, while this gross outrage had been perpetrated by many of the States, it was due to truth, it was due to historic justice to say that, so far as the federal government was concerned, the laws on its statute books were far more favorable than at any time before this. It was the action of a part of the States, and not the federal government, that we had cause to complain of. The Kansas-Nebraska bill had repealed the Missouri restriction, the constitutionality of which had been acquiesced in by Mr. Monroe when President, Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Crawford being then members of his cabinet, and is, therefore, so far as statutatory enactments can avail anything, a great advance in that respect. He regretted that Mr. Monroe, with all the weight which his revolutionary services would have given his acts, had not vetoed the Missouri restriction, and thus, perhaps, have placed this

fruitful source of discord forever at rest. Mr. B. would also add, that the decisions of th Supreme Court of the United States had gone far beyond any previous decisions of that tribunal in asserting our rights and equality in the Union. He would go further and say, notwithstanding the great cause of complaint we had, that under no government that had ever existed had African slavery, and those holding slaves, ever so flourished, and the latter reached such high distinction, as under the gov-ernment of the United States. The productive wealth and resources of the slave States had been astonishingly multiplied, forming the basis of a most extensive commerce with the entire civilized world. The first men in the Republic, in peace and war, had belonged to the slave States. The statesmen of the South had, by the voice of their countrymen North and South, controlled the administrations and policy of the federal government for three-fourths of the period of its existence. They had contributed as much, and more, to win its independence than any other section. The federal Constitution was nore indebted for its construction to Southern stat

men than any others. Mr. B. would ask, was this magnificent inherit ance so rich in renown, so rich in the blessings which it had hitherto conferred, unequalled in its almost fabulous progress, now without further effort for redress of our wrongs, to be cast away as a loathsome thing of no value? Was the "Ilium fuit" to be its epitaph, as a thing that was? Was this noble structure, as a splendid vision that has charmed us and an admiring world for a while, so soon to pass away without further effort to reconstruct it and place it on a more permanent basis? Forbid it, spirit of patriotism! Forbid it, spirit of

the revolution! Senators, said Mr. Brown, are you prepared to obliterate and expunge from the brilliant pages of our country's history the fame of our incomparable Washington? Peerless in all ancient or modern times-a Warren revered wherever heroism dwells, a Greene the idol, next to Washington, of the South. Are you prepared to cast a dark shade over the names of Jefferson, Adams, Hancock and Madison, and other illustrious statesmen of that epoch, and that which succeeded it, and thus aid in doing "a deed whereat valor weeps?" If so, the heroic endurance and sacrifices of Washington, and the soldiers who followed him without pay and without clothes-who tracked the snow with bleeding feet in the dark periods of the revolution, will have been in vain. History will record that the great experiment of self government has failed. History will record that Washington and his compatriots of the revolution had fought for a mere delusion, and that the Declaration of Independence, by Jefferson, was a splendid delusion, from which the world had been awakened by the sad reality that man was incapable of self government. The fields of Saratoga, of Eutaw, Guilford, and Yorktown, would pass under the same

"disastrous twilight and dim eclipse." Let the name, Submissionist, attach to those who would abandon ingloriously these sacred inheritances, these sacred names and historic recollections to the tender mercies of the Abolitionists, and not to those who would yet awhile defend them under the Constitution and in the Union. He was here reminded of the gross calumnies which Mr. Seward, of New York, in his late electioneering tour through the West, had uttered against the slaveholding States, when he charged their inferiority in the high qualities of men.

Look, said Mr. B., over the list of statesmen and warriors of our country's history, and justice will award to the South more than pre-eminence. He had uttered another calumny, equally unfounded, when he spoke of the feebleness of slaveholding States for defence, and the inability of foreign nations to invade free States. What was the fact? The State of Massachusetts, during the war of 1812, had a portion of her soil occupied, in Maine, that State then being a portion of her territory, at two points, Belfast and Castine, by British troops, for near a year, without any effort to expel them. No other State in this Union had suffered this indignity. In others there had been temporary incursions, while at New Orleans the most splendid victory known in this or any other country had been won by Southern militia. He said this in no spirit of depreciation of the North, as the achievements of the North, especially on sea, enriched some of the brightest pages of our history. He could not repress the indignation which he felt in alluding to Mr. Seward. He regarded him as the impersonation of some of the worst passions of our nature. He was the cool and deliberate incendiary who, kindling his torch in the vengeance of the furies, had applied it to the temple of our liberties. Judging him by the sentiments which he had uttered, he was an alien in feeling to his country, loyal in heart as any subject in England, and the cunning, treacherous, and supple tool of English hate against our free institutions, in contriving their overthrow. Mr. Brown said, that the Senator from Burke had

declared that South Carolina would certainly go out of the Union, and that we had no other alternative than to follow her. Much as he respected that State-one of the old thirteen-much as he admired her history of the revolution, emblazoned with the names of her Moultrie, her Marion, her Laurens and her Hayne, and their compatriots-willing as he was, for her to do as she had a right to do, he claimed for North Carolina the right of acting, as she too chose to act, regardless of any other States. Any other doctrine would make our State a mere nullity. Any other doctrine would deprive her of that highest and most dear attribute of Sovereignty, of the privilege of exercising her own free will as Sovereign State, on questions affecting her dearest interests. He believed it would be much the wises policy in North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, to remain in the Union, for the purpose of securing guarantees from the Northern States, which he believed could be done, and thereby be the means of harmonising difficulties and inducing the seceding States to return to the Confederacy. If all the slaveholding States withdrew, the dissolution would be permaner and irreparable.

The Senator had, in the course of his remarks, in-limited that it would be both more safe and prudent for those now in opposition to his views and these acting with him, to resign themselves passively and seting with nim, to resign themselves passively and yield to the secession sentiment which he says is to hear every thing down before it. Are we to have, as in Paris during the French revolution, a reign of terror? Are we to yield to intimidation and threats? If that is meant, let me tell him that the inventor the guillotine in France was among its first victims.

This foreshadowed what we might expect under the This forestandowed what we negate expect under the new Confederacy. It would require no prophet to forestell, when a large army was established, with all other auxiliary means of defence, no matter how virtuous and attached to liberty the people of the South were, the army would become the govern ment. All history pointed to this inevitable caus-trophe. All history told us in warning voice that liberty perishes beneath large permanent militar power. Nor would the Northern States, when the Union was dissolved, so much desired by the rabid abolitionists of the North, escape its calamities. Their commerce, their manufactures, their ships would be involved in ruin. They would be torn in to separate confederacies; for New England was in habited by a peculiar people, and New York having no sympathy with them, they would have to go then selves or unite with the Canadas.

The Senator from Burke had said, that while he admitted that he, Mr. Brown, was in theory the advocate of State right principles, that he had not practically carried them out,

Mr. Brown said, he had never departed from them in practice or theory. He had opposed the Force Bill against South Carolina, and aided in reducing the Tariff. He had, during the administration General Jackson, aided in overthrowing the Bank of the United States, which would have left no rights to the States, which had reduced the commerce and currency of the Southern States almost to colonial dependence on the capital of the North He had supported and aided in dirst establishing that great measure of the age, the Sub-treasury, de clared at the time to have restored the Constitution and a system of such admitted excellence that it enemies dare not propose its repeal. The political contest that had lasted more than ten years—and in which his services had been rendered, resulted in the establishment of those great principles on which the Democratic party then stood, and have ever since and now stand, and without which they would have no basis to stand on-had been won by the indomitable Jackson Democracy, during the severest and longest political contest ever known in this country. He looked back to no act of his public life with so much satisfaction, as the agency which he had in the first establishment of the Sub-treasury

Mr. B. said that returning to the subject of a dis solution of the Union, he would ask if a new Confederacy were formed, if there would be no elements of discord at work to produce another dissolutiondivided into fragments as Italy had been for centuries, the prey of intestine commotions and foreign invasion? It was remarkable as she was emerging from a long night of bloodshed, disaster and misfor tune, into a more stable and united government, that

we were now menaced with the same calamity. Mr. Jefferson, peculiarly the founder of the State rights school and the author of the right of State interposition, had in a letter to a distinguished patriot of New England, written during her opposition to the war of 1812, and when she threatened secession from the Union had traced with a pencil of light and the hand of a master the calamities resulting from disunion. He remarked if the States then composing the Union were divided into two or three Confederacies, it would most probably be but a few years before new elements of strife would arise and new divisions would be demanded. He argued that the process of dissolution once commenced would continue t enter as a disturbing element into the new Confederacies, and factions would thus be perpetuated with all the instability, feebleness and anarchy incident to such a condition. Might not the reopening of the African slave trade be one of those disturbing elements to interfere with the harmony and stability of the new Confederacy? Would there not soon most probably be another North and South? These were grave subjects, requiring solemn consideration before precipitate action is taken. He again repeated that he would exhaust all constitutional remedies, to obtain further security for our rights from the Northern States. If the effort failed, it would be our imperative duty then to fall back on the reserved rights of the States, and resist at all hazards and to the last extremity. If we left the Union under such circumstances, we should have our quarrel just, and by acting in concert and standing together, present an invincible barrier to all assailants, foreign or domestic.

COLLARS! COLLARS!! NEW STYLES.

UNION GARROTE, NATIONAL BYRON, BAYA-Just reneived, At HARDING'S.

NEW STYLE OF CASSIMERE SUITS AND RICH SILK VELVET VESTS, At HARDING'S. FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH OVER-SACKS-Black,

Brown and Blue colors. Lined throughout with Sain de chine. Neat and handsome style of Garment, Just received, At HARDING'S. SATINET PANTS FOR SERVANTS-

200 pairs just received, At HARDING'S. SATINET COATS FOR SERVANTS

150 just opened - cheap and good. Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 16, 1860. Register and Spirit of the Age copy.

A GRAND VIRGINIA DISCOVERY. SOME FOUR MONTHS SINCE, OUR EXCELLENT townsman, Naphtali Exekter, informed us that he had prepared a hair restorer with which he was experimenting upon his own head, whose top was entirely hald. We saw him two days since, and on the place so hald four months aince, a fine crop of hair has sprung up with a vigorous growth. So convinced is Mr. Ezekter of the efficacy of his discovery, that he has named it

"The Infallible Virginia Hair Restorer." Mr. E. is about going into an extensive manufacture of an article which is destined to prove of anxious interest to our bald pated friends.—From Richmond Enquirer, December 1915, 1859. 12th, 1859.

This famous article can now be nad of the principal Druggists. Those persons who desire a fine head of hair, have only to use the restorer according to printed directions on the bottle. Those who have any doubts of its efficiency of the control of the principal principal principal control of the principal princi

cacy, can have them removed in a short time, br using the INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER, proving that it is all that it is claimed to be. Wholesale depot for orders, 69 Main Street. RICHMOND, November 14, 1859. I. N. EZEKIEL, take outh on the Holy Bible, that I have

been baid for the past 12 years, and have restored my hair by using EZEKIEL'S VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORES. NAPHTALI EZEKIEL. This day sworn to before me, by Naphtali Ezekiel. JOSEPH MATO. Mayor of Richmond

For sale by P. F PESCUD. Raleigh, N. C. 3-waswly. January 16, 1860. J. J. CHAPLIN.

BOOK BINDER & BLANK BOOK MANU. FACTURER. RALEIGH, N. C.,

PESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE CITIZENS OF RALEIGH and the vicinity generally, that he will promptly and punctually attend to the binding of Newspapers, Magazines and Periodicula of all kinds and in any style, plain or ornamental, on moderate terms.

All BLANK BOOKS ordered from me are manufactured by me, in the City of Raleigh, N. C.

December 23, 1859. 109—w&swly.

GEO. W BLOUNT, Attorney and Conn

WILL ATTEND TO BUSINESS ENTRUSTED TO him in Nash, Wilson, Edgecombe and Franklin Feb. 21, 1860.

NASHVILLE, N. C.,

A LL PERSONS HAVING IN THEIR POS-SESSION borrowed books from my Library are re-quested to return them. As it now becomes absolutely necessary that they should be replaced by the 1st day of January next.